Member's Representations

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA (Suratkal).—Sir, puestions for which answers could be found in the Vidhana Soudha itself have been pending for the last two months.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Will the Hon'ble member give me the reference, and the number of the question and pass it on to me?

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಂಗಾಧರ ನಾಮೋಷಿ (ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ).—ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷವಾಯಿತು, ಮತ್ತೆ ರಿಮೈಂಡ್ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He has he given question numbers etc ? He had given me something and I have passed it on. Why not Hon'ble Members come and ask me. I am not entertaining any such requests on the Floor of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I beg to lay the Appropriation Accounts of the State of Mysore for the year 1962-63, the Audit Report 1964 and the Finance Accounts for the year 1962-63 in pursuance of clause (2) of article 151 of the Constitution of India.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Presentation.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I present the 26th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Sri A. R. PANCHAGAVI.—I beg to move that this Assembly agrees with the 26th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.'

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"that this Assembly agrees with the 26th Report of the Business Advisory Committee."

The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1959-60 AND 1960-61.

(*Motion to consider—Debate continued*).

†ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಸಿರಾ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಿನ್ನೆ ಈ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. 23ನೆಯ ಪುಟದ 31ನೆಯ ಪ್ಯಾರಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಮೈನ್ ಕೆನಾಲ್ ಕೆಲಸದ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಮೂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆಗ

ಹಾರ್ಡ್ ಸಾಯಿಲ್-ಬಂಡೆ, ಪಗ್ಯೆರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಇಂಥ ದರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೋಸಿವ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕಾಲುವೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವಾಗ ಬಂಡೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು, ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೋಸಿವ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರು ತಾನೇ ಸ್ವಂತವಾಗಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೊಸಿವ್ಸ್ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ದರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡ. ಇದೇನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ:

> "The Committee were not convinced with the explanation as the correspondence in the file did not substantiate the views of the department. Though the reference copies were made available later on, the committee are of opinion that the department should have made arrangements to supply the explosives from the concerned division itself so that by adhering to the terms of the contract, the contractor would not have secured the extra benefit."

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೋಸಿವ್ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಚಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಜರುಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧೀನವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

24ನೆಯ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಐಡಲ್ ಮೆಷೀನರಿ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರನೆ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಇದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಆಂಧ್ರದವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಔಟ್‌ಸ್ಟೈಡ್ ದಿ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ 10—15 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಐಡಲ್ ಮೆಷೀನರಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

> "The attention of the committee was drawn to the idle machinery worth about 16 lakhs lying in the Sharavathi Valley Project.'

16 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಿರುವ ಮೆಷೀನರಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಈ ದಿವನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಒಂದು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮೆಷೀನರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಂತರ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ದಿವನ ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಟೈರ್ ಆಗಿರುವ ಚೀಫ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರನ್ನು ಅರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಎರಡು ಷೂರಿಟಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಧೋರಣೆ, ಉತ್ತರ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದೆಯೆ ಎಂದು ಅನುಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇದೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಧೋರಣೆ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ದಿವನ 16 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೆಷೀನರಿ ಹಾಳಾಯಿತು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವ ಜನರಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವ ರೈತರಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ಸಮಿ ಯು "Government should take action against the officers responsible for the purchase of machinery which was not usable." ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರ ಮೇಲೇನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ? ನಾವೇನೋ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅದರ ಮೇರೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಗೆ ಬರಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. 16 ಲಕ್ಷದ ಮೆಷೀನರಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಿರುವುದರ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲೇನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಪುಟ 25 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಐಡಲ್ ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

43. IDLE MACHINERY.—The Accountant-General pointed out that machinery worth Rs. 79 lakhs were lying idle even though the construction of the Tunghbhadra Dam was completed in 1954 and out of the above, machinery worth Rs. 63.85 lakhs required repairs and machinery worth Rs. 15.44 lakhs were unserviceable and obsolete. The Department submitted that *an adhoc* Committee was appointed to deal with the disposal of idle machinery and orders had been issued on the recommendation of the Committee.....

ಸುಮಾರು ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ಮೆಷಿನರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಪ್ಪೊತ್ತು ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 15-20 ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ಅನ್‌ಸರ್ವಿಸಬಲ್ ಆಗಿವೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಸ್ಕ್ರಾಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟು ಜನರಲ್‌ರವರು 1954 ರಿಂದ 1964 ರವರಗೆ ಲಾಂಗ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ವಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಕಾರ ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಡಿ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಆಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಿಂದಿರುವರೋ ಹೇಗೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನತೆಯ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನಮಾಧಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. 80 ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳತಕ್ಕ ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊದಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಕರೆಸಿದ ಟೆಂಡರನ್ನು ಒರಿಜಿನಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಬಂದುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರ ಮುಂದೆ ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಏನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಹು ಅಸಮಾಧಾನದಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು, ಇದು ಆಗಲೇ ಅಂಟಿಕರಪ್ಷನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಒರಿಜಿನಲ್ ಟೆಂಡರನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಬೇರೆ ಒಂದು ಟೆಂಡರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಖಾತೆಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ? ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಕೇಳುವವರಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಜನತೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಹಾಗೇ ಪುಟ 27 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಐಟಂ 47 ರಲ್ಲಿ INFRUCTUOUS EXPENDITURE ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತ 1947 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡುಗೋಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈರ್‌ಲೆಸ್ ಆಪರೇಟಿಂಗ್ ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು 1.5 ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ 1954 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಏಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಡಗೋಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಳು ವರ್ಷವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಸರಕಾರವು ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಸರಕಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಬೇಡವೇ? ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಡಿ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ದ್ವಿಗುಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪುಟ 29 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಐಟಂ 52 ರಲ್ಲಿ

LOSS DUE TO THEFT WRITTEN OFF.—A case of write off of a sum of Rs. 11,807 being the value of Urea and Ammonium sulphate Nitrate lost due to theft was brought to the notice of the Committee... ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 12 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಕಳವು ಆಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಿದ್ದರು ಯಾವ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟರು ಇದ್ದರು ಯಾವ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಮತ್ತು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರೇ ಆಗಲಿ

ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಇನ್ನಾರಾಗಲೀ ಕಳವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ :

The Committee were not prepared to accept that it was an accidental theft and came to the conclusion that it was an organised theft and sufficient precaution was not taken and no periodical stock verification was also conducted by the Department. The Committee desire that steps should be taken to prevent such losses in future and to fix personal responsibility in this particular case.

ಈ ಅಗ್ರಿಕರ್‌ಚರು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಗಾ ಇಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಯಾರಿಗೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಗೌರವ ತರತಕ್ಕುದಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನತೆಯ ನಿಧಿ ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಇದರಿಂದ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪುಟ 31 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೇಪನರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 26.57 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಪುಟ 32 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 59-60 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 35 ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 6.32 ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಷೇಂಕಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 97.658 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಹಾಗೇ 62 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವಾಗ 1,081 ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 3.65 ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿದ ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 117 ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿವೆ ಉಳಿದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ವಾಪಸು ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸಹಕಾರ ಖಾತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಗಾ ವಹಿಸದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದುರ್ಬಲ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಪುಟ 34 ರಲ್ಲಿ 65 ನೇ ಐಟಂ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ 22 ಸಾವಿರ ದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆಬಾಳುವ ಕಾಪರ್ ಸ್ಕ್ರಾಪ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 16.326 ಪೌಂಡುಗಳಷ್ಟು ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಗೈರುವಿಲೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಕಾರಣರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ.

66 ನೇ ಐಟಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾದಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಖಾದಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲೆ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. 1957 ರಿಂದಲೂ ಯಾವ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಾಯಿಮರಿಯನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡರು ? ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ನರವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು? ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ 750 ರೂಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಆಗಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹೇಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು ? ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ದಿವನ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಥದೇ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದೆದಿಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನೀದಿವನ ಬರೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

2-00 P.M.

ಇನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ :

" The Audit Report revealed that a shortage of 3,753 tons of coal and 1,312 tons of coke valued at Rs. 4.58 lakhs in the aggregate was noticed during verification of stock at the end of September 1960. The Department explained that the main reasons for shortage under coal was due to wrong reporting of the consumption figure.....

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಇದು ಭದ್ರಾವತಿಯ ಐರನ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಸ್ಟೀಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ರಾಂಗ್ ರಿಪ್ಲೈ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತವಾದ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಹಾಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲನೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯವ್ಯನ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇತ್ತ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಿಗಾಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In the beginning we were sitting from 12 p.m. to 6 p.m. later on, we began to sit from 12-30 p.m. If we are to cover the agenda, what shall we do?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—We shall sit from 12 p.m. to 6 p.m. with half an hour recess; otherwise, we will have to sit from 12-30 p. m. to 6 p.m. without any tea-break.

†**Sri B. D. JATTI** (Minister for Finance).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now I was hearing the speech of the Hon'ble Member Sri Muckannappa. One of his grievances was that the Government is not taking keen interest in auditing the accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Board. I may tell him and others that it is not correct. The Government of Mysore has appointed a special officer of the grade of Chief Accounts Officer to audit the accounts of that Board and according to my latest information, the accounts are nearly completely audited and that they are compiling the report which will be submitted to Government. When the Government receives the report, Government will have an opportunity to see whether there are any points on which we have to take action. Without going through the accounts it will not be possible to say offhand what action should be taken. It is possible that there are some rumours here and there regarding some officials or officers or other persons working in this board and it would not be correct for anybody to come to any conclusion without seeing the audited accounts. When we get the detailed audited accounts, we will go through it and if necesary, action will be taken according to law.

Secondly, the same Hon'ble Member while he started speaking yesterday generally made a remark that there is delay on the part of the Government to place the Public Accounts Committees Reports on the floor of this House and the other House. In this connection, I would like to inform the House about the procedure followed in this behalf. The Finance Accounts for 1960-61 and the Approriation Accounts for 1960-61 and the Audit Report for 1962 were received by the Finance Department in May 1962 and the approval of the Governor was obtained in June 1962 and they were sent to the Legislature in June 1962 and the reports were presented by the Public Accounts Committee in December 1963. The Finance Accounts for 1959-60 and the Audit Report for 1960 were received by the Finance Department in April 1961, the Governor's approval was obtained in May 1961, they were sent to the Legislature in June 1961 and the report was presented by

the Public Accounts Committee in December 1962. The Appropriation Accounts for 1959-60 and the Audit Report for 1961 were received by the Finance Department in July 1961, the Governor's approval was obtained in July 1961, they were sent to the Legislature in August 1961 and the report was presented by the Public Accounts Committee in December 1962. The Finance Accounts for 1958-59 and the Audit Report for 1959 were received by the Finance Department in May 1960, the Governor's approval was obtained in June 1960, they were sent to the Legislature in July 1960 and the report was presented in November 1961. The Appropriation Accounts and the Audit Report for 1960 were received by the Finance Department in July 1960, the Governor's approval was obtained in July 1960, they were sent to the Legislature in August 1960 and the report was presented by the Public Accounts Committee in November 1961. Today, I have laid on the Table of this House the Appropriation Accounts of the State of Mysore for 1962-63 and the Audit Report for 1964 and the Finance Accounts for 1962-63 in pursuance of the relevant article of the Constitution. In view of this, what is it that remains to be placed before the House I do not know. Now, the Hon'ble Member cannot complain that there is delay on the part of the Government in this respect.

It was argued by one of the Hon'ble Members that the progress achieved in clearing audit abjections in P. W. D. for the year under reference was not satisfactory. This department is not uptodate in this respect. The Finance Department has reviewed these audit objections and sent definite instructions for the departments concerned to attend to them and dispose of them. As a result of that, the position is very much improved. If necessary, some more staff will be added on and it will be seen that this work is given priority. In P. W. D. especially a special cell was created and as a result of this 72 to 80 per cent of the objections regarding want of estimates have been cleared of. It is possible to have more objections in this department because more than 60 per cent of the entire money which is spent in the State is spent by this Department. So, you will have to give more margin to the P. W. D. than to other Department. Since we have made special arrangements by way of appointing special staff to look into these matters, there will not be any delay from now onwards. Then, Sir, another point was referred to by some Hon'ble Members regarding the transfer of control of the P.W.D. Accountant to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. This matter has been considered by Government but we may take some time to decide finally. In the meanwhile, I may bring it to the notice of this House that there is a representation from the Members of the State Services Association that they should not be transferred and we should not bring any officers from the A.G's. Office. That matter is also being considered by Government and we will take a final decision after considering the representation of these officers.

Sir, some members referred to the number of objections and the delay in their replying to the A.G. I may point out that 70 to 80 per

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cent of objections have been cleared off at the end of 1960-61. So, it is not correct to say that we have not taken prompt action. Another reference was made against the list of officers against whom disciplinary action has been taken for disbursement of A. C. Bills Sir, the procedure is prescribed that the officer's salary will not be disbursed unless quarterly certificate of clearance is given in the salary bill of the respective officer. As a result of this 80 per cent of the amount mostly drawn on A.C. Bills has been cleared. The Accountant General himself has observed that it is quite satisfactory. So, it is not correct to say that we have not followed the suggestions made by the Public Accounts Committee. Another member referred to the losses in the disposal of fitted frames acquired for Bhadra Tunnel work. Sir, according to the information I have, these were purchased on the assumption that the work could be continued departmentally. Subsequently as the work was entrusted to contractors, this has happened. The Department has taken steps to utilise these frames in other works. Another Hon'ble Member asked whether an enquiry has been instituted against the officer responsible in connection with the construction of R. C. C. tank at Shimoga Town Water-supply as desired by the Committee. Sir, the concerned officer has been punished for the loss of the documents and there is nothing that the Government could do against the person who has committed this mistake. Then, a reference was made to the unprofitable outlay and that work at T.B. Project was abandoned after an expenditure of Rs. 22,000 in one case and Rs. 9,000 in another had been incurred before transfering the work. Sir, in some of the projects what happens is, test bores are taken and at that time certain things would be found fit. But afterwards by further investigation, it would be found out that after more test bores are taken, that the place is not suitable. When the experts suggest that the place is not suitable, we will have to accept it. If we carry out the work in the original place and if it is found defective, lakhs of rupees would be wasted. Some members said as to why we should not take precautionary measures at the first instance itself. Sir, even after taking all precautionary measures, there are bound to be mistakes. So, Government will have to select other sites. Another member referred that heavy balances under remittance heads are there. Sir, the A. G. himself has admitted that there has been some progress, Regarding clearance of the outstanding of the remittance heads. In P. W. D. a Special Officer has been posted to discharge this work in consultation with the Division. Regarding betterment levy on water supply was referred to, I would only say that rules have been framed and ready for implementation and they would be implemented and Government would be able to recover the money from farmers. I appeal to the farmers to pay this money; then only it would be possible to improve the resources of the State. Otherwise, it would be difficult for us to take up more and more projects. Some members asked as to why over estimates and under-estimates are made about the requirements of

the departments while budgeting. Sir, certain amount of excess or saving is inevitable as the Budget Estimate is an estimate bassed on past actuals and requirements. But special care is taken not to repeat such things as far as possible. An Official Memorandum regarding avoidance of saving is issued on 27th May 1964 to all the officers. I hope now onwards there will not be more irregularities of this type. Then, Sir, it was argued by another Hon'ble Member, why the excess amount has been left uncovered and regularised till the last date of the financial year. This is because the departments are not exercising proper control. It has been found out and the position is improving. As reconciliation is a difficult process and the departments were not used to it from decades. Now, they are accustomed to it and the position of reconciliation has improved. Another member asked, why proper arrangements should not be made to equip the departments with qualified and trained accounts staff to reconciliation work. Sir, there was this difficulty because there were many untrained hands in certain departments. Now, we have got a number of trained hands and we are doing this job. In the P.W.D. a training scheme is in vogue and Government will take steps to have more trained hands. Sir, reference was made regarding slab system introduced from the official year 1961-62 in regard to reconciliation of finances by the Planning Departments. Sir, action taken has been printed in the reply on pages 85 to 97 for the year 1960-61 and a O. M. also has been issued on 22nd February 1964. Instructions to Treasury for return of slips are issued on 18th January 1964. So, it is not Officers necessary for us, *i.e.*, the Finance Department to issue any more instructions.

One of the Hon'ble Members wanted to know whether the heavy rush of the encashment of bills on 31st March every year can be avoided by following the rules in the matter and if not why? I may inform the House that within a period of two years now, there is not so much of rush. Now, we are paying all the grants and all the payments right from February 15th up to middle of March and it is only on the 31st of March you find some rush in Bangalore, *i.e.*, at the State Huzur Treasury, because on the last day of March, pensions, establishment bills, grant-in-aid payments coincide and hence the large number. Last year there was not much rush because we have been following the new procedure to pay the grant or other assistance.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—Is the Hon'ble Minister aware that in Mangalore Treasury the same rush continues even now?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This is also an old impression. If the Hon'ble Member finds it this year, I am prepared to accept his proposal and take necessary action. I am here since 1-11-1956 and I am seeing that there is much improvement within the last two years.

One of the Hon'ble Members suggested that the Finance Department should have stricter and close control of financial affairs in respect of autonomous boards like the Mysore State Electricity Board, the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, etc., The Finance Department is represented by the Finance Secretary in all these Corporations

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and closer scrutiny is being exercised. In addition to this, it was suggested in the Upper House that the Government of Mysore should try to find out some procedure by which it should be possible for the Legislators to discuss about the financial position of these Corporations. Sir, the Government of Mysore is considering to evolve some new procedure in this regard. Otherwise, we will have to face with criticism that the Government of Mysore has invested heavy sums in these Corporation and if the Legislators do not know what exactly is happening, it may not be correct. So, we are considering seriously how we should have some sort of control over these Corporations and it is for the Legislators to make some good suggestions for the Government.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—How about appointing a Committee for this purpose ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If at all we have to appoint Committees, it is nothing but delaying matters.

One of the Hon'ble Members wanted to know as to what steps have been taken to avoid such machinery being allowed to lie idle. I am making a reference to an item in the Report of 1960-61 pertaining to Education Department, para 21, page 12. The machinery is being transferred to schools where the same can be used. In future, machinery will be purchased only when land, etc., were made available, when the building are ready, and when the students and teachers are sufficient. One of the Hon'ble Members wanted to know whether the machinery and equipment lying idle in three Government High Schools purchased for technical courses have been used now and if not why ? I have made a detail enquiry about it and I have got the latest information of those irrigation pumps, Incubators, Typewriters and other equipments for technical courses were lying idle in the Higher Secondary Schools at Savanur, Raichur and Thirthahalli. The first two items were required for the agricultural courses and the equipment like Incubators, etc., are in use and Agriculture Instructors have been appointed Typewriters were meant for commerce training and they are in use now. So, there may not be any complaint now. In future, we will see that such things do not occur.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—For the Multi-purpose High School at Bagewadi, though bullocks and other equipment was purchased nearly four years back, why land has not been acquired ? For all these four years, lot of money has been invested there.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I said in my preliminary remarks that in some of the places it is happening like that hoping that the land will be given to us in time. Some of the Hon'ble Members come forward and tell us that land will be made available and so we have to purchase the necessary equipment.

I am referring to para 22-page 13 of 1960-61 Report-Waiver of Recovery. One of the Hon'ble Members said that the recovery of o sum

of Rs. 3,933 being the recoveries of scholarships from 17 students of the Polytechnic at Bellary was written off by Government, and whether personal responsibility has been fixed for not following the rules while granting and if not, why ? The recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee for fixing the responsibility for recovering the amount is being pursued. The Director of Technical Education who has been asked to furnish a report in the matter, has not yet sent his report. He is now reminded and we hope we will know all the details regarding the same.

I refer to para 29 of the Report of 1960-61-Planning, Housing and Social Welfare Department-regarding alleged drawal of money on forged bills. It is admitted that there was a possibility of avoiding the forgery if the procedure of monthly reconciliation of accounts had been followed by verifying the accounts maintained in the Treasury office. In order that such instances do not occur in future, strict instruction have been issued by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to all the Heads of institutions under his control. Therefore, speedy action has been taken in this regard.

Coming to para 26-page 16-Defective construction of buildings and consequential loss-defective construction of buildings in Narasapura Adikarnataka Colony, Kolar District, it is a matter which requires more details and it is a lengthy information which I have got. From the records it is found that one of the reasons for the collapse of the buildings during the rainy season was due to defective construction as a result of certain deviations from the original plan. Whatever it is, the explanation that is given may not satisfy everybody. However, I may assure the House that an enquiry is being made and appropriate action will be taken in this case.

With regard to para 27 at page 16 of the Report pertaining to information regarding the agricultural colonies for scheduled castes in Chamarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District, there are four agricultural colonies in Chamarajanagar Taluk, *viz.*, Honderbal, Siddiayyanapura, Mudahalli and Amachavadi. In this regard, the Director of Social Welfare has been asked to place the District Social Welfare Officer, Mysore at least for a month in full charge to investigate into the functioning of these colonies and to set right the defect and also to report to Government. We are awaiting a report and no sooner the report is received, we will send that information to the Public Accounts Committee.

I now refer to paragraph 18 at page 16-Defective construction of buildings and consequential loss in Social Welfare Department. An accidental fire took place in the village, Narasapura, Kolar District, destroying some houses belonging to Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas sometime before 1949. One of the Contractors was entrusted with the construction of 50 houses on an agreement to receive 2/3rds of the cost of each house, *i.e.*, a sum of Rs. 341-as against the cost of each house being Rs. 450. He paid an initial deposit of Rs. 1,000 and did not carry out the work. Ultimately, Government is to now report to this House after detail enquiry as to what is going to happen. According to the enquiry, which has been made, it is found that the responsibility for not

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detecting the faulty construction at a stage earlier than the onset of the heavy rains in October 1953, is difficult to be fixed on any Officer, particularly in view of the length of time that has lapsed, *i.e.*, over 10 years. It was a matter pertaining to 53 and 54 and even if we find out that some of the officers were responsible, if they are not in service, it may not be possible for us to take action against them. My friend Sri Muckannappa was saying that action had been taken against a retired Chief Engineer. I do not know whether he has committed any criminal offence or.....

2-30 P. M.

MR. SPEAKER.—The reference here was entirely irrelevant.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—We are not hesitating to take action against any officer who has committed a mistake. If we take action against an officer merely on doubts, he has a right under the Constitution to go to the High Court and file a writ petition. Then the authority of the officer who is an enquiring officer will be questioned and challenged and it is possible that some strictures will be passed for no fault of the enquiring officer. We should not commit such mistakes.

A reference was made to the prevention of heavy excesses over budget grants. The Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers have been instructed not to incur expenditure in excess of sanctioned grants. Some time back some of the executive officers in the P. W. D. have done it. Now since instructions have been issued to them, it is not possible to do like that. If we find that they do like that, regular action will be taken against such officers.

As regards the regulating of excesses, action has been taken to take necessary funds either by appropriation or supplementary grants from the Government. In regard to prevention of execution of works not sanctioned and not provided for in the budget, circular instructions have been issued to the Superintending and Executive Engineers not to take up works which are not provided in the estimates and without sanction of the Finance Department and also without getting the administrative approval of the Administrative Department.

With reference to reconciliation of departmental figures with the Accountant General's figures the reconciliation work is being attended to now promptly. There is no necessity to take any further action in this matter.

On page 15 para 25, a reference is made regarding the non-submission of accounts for the amounts drawn from the Treasury. It was asked by one of the Honourable Members whether action has been taken to get the balance refunded. This pertains to the acquisition proceedings started by the City Improvement Trust Board on behalf of the Horticulture Department for extension of Lal Bagh by acquiring lands in Hosur Road and lands east to Krumbeigal Road. According to the Report of the

Public Accounts Committee, at least the amount of Rs. 700 ought to have been refunded. It is not the correct position. I have got the latest position. 36 acquisition cases were involved in this connection. The total area under acquisition was 21 acres. 21 cases were referred to the Court. All the cases referred to the Court have been disposed of. Amounts paid by the Horticulture Department come to Rs. 3,46,177. Extra amount demanded by the City Improvement Trust Board is Rs. 12,346. The amount to be paid by the Horticulture Department is not yet finalised as the bills of the Advocate General and Government Pleader for having attended the Courts have not been preferred. Now we have to pay something on behalf of the Horticulture Department to the City Improvement Trust Board. So the position has been changed or reversed. So the remark made by the Public Accounts Committee was correct at that time but to-day it is not correct. The position has been completely changed.

Para 42 and page 24 of Audit Report 1962 as regards disposal of machinery. The Special Chief Engineer, Sharavathi Valley Project was directed to place them matter before the Civil Engineering sub-Committee of the H. E. C. P. Board and a decision taken. As per the decision of the Civil Engineering Sub-Committee, the Special Chief Engineer, Sharavathi Valley Project has been directed to take necessary action to dispose of the machinery. Whatever machinery could be made use of in Sharavathi is being used and whatever machinery cannot be used, that machinery.....

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I rise to a point of order. Can the Revenue Minister congratulate a member who has joined the Congress without wearing the khadi ? Is it in order ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will give a ruling on that point.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whatever machinery could be used in Sharavathi that has been used by the Department. Whatever machinery could not be used, that is being sent to other projects. The machinery is being used fully.

A refernce was made to unsatisfactory execution of work. Portion of left bank main canal of Tungabhadra Project breached on 30th January 1957 and a length of 500 feet of both banks cracked owing to bad quality of the work of the contractor. The contractor was asked to execute the work and the contractor refused. The work was carried out by the department. It was revealed that the entire amount has now been recovered. So necessary action has been taken. The facts which were correct when the Report of the P. A. C. was printed and submitted are not correct now because action has been taken and the money has been recovered.

A reference was made to Ambligola project. The construction of the reservoir was estimated to cost Rs. 4.75 lakhs in 1929. The actual execution was taken in 1953 at the then prevailing rates. This was not found to be in order on investigation and the estimate was revised again to Rs. 91.60 lakhs in 1953 and administrative approval was accor'ed

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only in 1959. I enquired of the Chief Engineer and he has explained that there will be so many changes, if the purpose for which the project is to be implemented is changed. If the utility also is to be changed, there are so many variations. In that event, it will not be possible for them to stick on to the original estimate. I will give an example. To irrigate 500 acres an estimate is prepared. If it is the idea to increase the irrigational facilities from 500 acres to 5,000 acres, the estimate has to be increased. They have gone on increasing the capacity so that the benefit should go to more farmers. It all depends upon the availability of funds. First we think that we can spend so much money and give so much benefit to the farmers. If by the time the estimate is finally approved and the work is started and if we feel we have more money, we ask them to prepare bigger schemes and therefore afford greater facilities to the farmers. There is nothing like misappropriation or mischief, etc. I have tried to look into the whole matter.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Our contention is that from 4.73 lakhs what were the reasons for the changes ?

Sri B. D JATTI.—There is an increase in achcut. There are many details. As time passes and there is delely, the cost of materials goes on rising. These are two reasons why the estimate was increased. If there is mischief or mistake, we are prepared to look into it and take proper action. I do not think, there is anything of that kind in this case.

A reference was made to the Tungabhadra channel construction being defective on account of improper materials used for construction. After Reorganisation of States, the Mysore Engineering Research Statien at K.R.S. conducted density tests of cannal embankments and it was noticed that the densities were far below the optimum required. Hence the cause of the breaches has been attributed to want of proper slopes, etc. One of the experts in the country, Sri Thirumale Iyengar, the then Chief Engineer, inspected the canal and suggested the construction of toe filters in the high bank channels of the canal, Action has been taken as per his suggestions.

The report of the P.A.C. makes reference to the increase in estimates. The clear idea of the estimate of work to be executed at initial stages, is not very clear. In most of the cases where estimates have gone up on being revised, the abnormal excesses are due to change of the scope of the project. A certain amount of uncertainty is alway there in respect of big projects and it is impossible to foresee what would face us as we go along with the project. In a big project like Sharavati, we originally estimated it for 42 crores and then it was changed on the advice of Central experts and now it is 120 crores. It all depends upon the design, the depth of the foundation, upon the type of soil and the machinery to be used. If all these things are taken into consideration, certain re-estimating becomes necessary and inevitable.

Some of the Hon'ble Members said that there are a number of items where there have been infructous expenditure. The Executive Engineers

have been strictly instructed by the Special Chief Engineer, Kargal, to avoid infructous expenditure in future and I do not think there will be any such expenditure hereafterwards.

It was asked by the Members as to what action has been taken to preserve the important records like tenders, etc. When we find out that in one or two cases the tenders have disappeared, proper action has been taken. According to the recent instructions, the tenders are to be kept in the personal custody of the Divisional Officers in whose jurisdiction the works lie. There is no possibility for lower officials to do mischief in these matters.

Then in respect of page 29, regarding steps taken to prevent irregularities committed in the S.P.C. It is proposed to reorganise the S.P.C. and make it more efficient. The Minister for Industries is considering to appoint a wholetime Director for S.P.C. with 3 Assistant Directors. If that is done, perhaps matters will improve. The officers and non-officials are usually meeting once a moth or two and delays occur. It is likely they may not give detailed and full attention to the articles which are to be purchased by the Government for the various departments.

A reference was made regarding the recruitment to gramsevak training centres. Originally the Government requested the Public Service Commission to recruit the trainees. After sometime, Government decided to withdraw the work of recruiting class III servants from the P.S C. Again, as it was necessary for us to train them immediately we entrusted the work to the P.S.C. That is why there was some delay. Otherwise, there is nothing wrong in the selection of these trainees.

With reference to para 19 regarding idle equipment. The equipment is being fully utlised by the training centres. There may be one or two sets lying with the Information Department and we do not know whether they are also being fully used or not.

Page 17, para 28 assistance and subsidy and loans. The question is whether the Board has been requested to refund the penal interest. This matter was further taken up again with the Corporation and they were pleased to refund the sum of Rs. 13,000. Action has been taken.

A criticism was made regarding the Medical Department, which has purchased 311 items from the Industrial and Testing Laboratory during the year 1959-60. At that time, tenders were invited and the rates that were quoted by other firms and the Industrial and Testing Laboratory, when compared, the rates quoted by the latter were lower though there were some items on which the rates of other firms were lower. But on the whole considering all the items to be purchased, the Medical Department was benefitted. So it accepted the rates quoted by the ITL. On the whole I may say that the net savings for the Government by purchasing ITL products were Rs. 2,19,000. If the Medical Department is to be benefitted to such an extent, it is correct to accept the tenders given by ITL. It is not right to criticise the Government for this.

Similarly, it was suggested by some Hon'ble Memebers that the ITL is not earning any profit and they also wanted to know what exactly is the money invested. Our investment is Rs. 5,62,500 and the dividend

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to Government is Rs. 56,250. So it is working and earning profits. The articles which are produced are sold in the market at a rate which compares very well with the articles produced by other firms.

A reference was made to misappropriation of Government funds by the late Bhimachar, Headmaster of the Government High School. This Headmaster committed suicide and died. He had misappropriated. Now according to the information which I have got from the Department, it is proposed to adjust from the D.C.R.G. a sum of Rs. 3,000 towards the Government dues.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.–What about others who collaborated with him ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We have got a hold over his D.C.R.G. and we shall recover the Government dues from it.

These are some of the important points referred to by Hon'ble Members. I have tried to reply to the extent possible. If there are any points left, Government in general and the Finance Department in particular will look into every recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and take prompt and quick action. I hope when we discuss the next set of reports, we will find better results.

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SCARCITY CONDITIONS EXISTING IN THE STATE AND THE RELIEF MEASURES, ADOPTED.

Motion to consider

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Motion was adopted. Sir, I beg to move.

> " That the scarcity conditions existing in certain areas of the State and relief measures adopted and to be adopted and the rise in prices of foodgrains be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

> " That the scarcity conditions existing in certain areas of the State and relief measures adopted and to be adopted and the rise in prices of foodgrains be taken into consideration."

We have got 9 hours for this debates. I would like as many members as possible to participate in it. Food being not a party matter, perhaps members might confine themselves to their districts primarily.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜೂನ್, ಜೂಲೈ, ಅಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷ್‌ವರ್ಷ್‌ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗ ಅಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಂಥ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳೆಂದು ಪ್ರತೀತಿ ಇದೆ. ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟೀಡ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಪ್ರೊಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಸು ಇರುವ ಭಾಗ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಉಳಿದ ಮೂರನೇ